

Fair; continued cool tonight. Tomorrow fair; light westerly winds. Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 46, at 2 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 44, at 7 a.m. today. Full report on page 18.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 18.

Last Week's Sworn Net Circulation—Daily Average, 73,329; Sunday, 54,512.

No. 20,125.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT.

SUFFRAGE IS DEFEATED BADLY IN THREE STATES; OTHER ELECTIONS CLOSE

Republicans Gain Governor in Massachusetts, But Lose Contest in State of Maryland.

Stanley Leads in Kentucky on Returns From All Districts But One—G. O. P. Controls New York Legislature—Ohio Rejects Prohibition.

Elections in ten states yesterday emphatically defeated woman suffrage amendments in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and gave the republicans an additional representative in Congress and a new governor in Massachusetts.

The democrats elected a governor in Maryland and an entire state ticket besides a majority in the state legislature.

In Kentucky incomplete returns from all districts but one give former Representative Augustus O. Stanley, democrat, a lead of 4,667 over Edwin P. Morrow, his republican opponent.

Mississippi, the only other state to elect a governor, went, as usual, democratic. The only opposition to the democratic ticket headed by Theodore G. Bilbo was made by socialist candidates nominated by petition.

BENNET ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

In New York former Representative William S. Bennet was elected in the twenty-third district to succeed the late democratic Representative Jacob Goulden. Bennet is a republican. Republicans will succeed republicans in the thirty-first and thirty-sixth congressional districts of New York and the twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania.

In New York the republicans retained their control of the lower house of the legislature, although they lost one assemblyman. They also elected a majority of the mayors chosen in cities of the state. In addition to defeating the suffrage amendment by between 195,000 to 210,000 votes, the people of New York repudiated the new state constitution drafted by a convention of which Elihu Root was president, and for which Mr. Root had conducted a vigorous speaking campaign, by approximately 400,000 votes.

Samuel W. McCall, the republican who will succeed David I. Walsh, a democrat, as Governor of Massachusetts, won by a plurality of 6,663. The republicans retained control of the Massachusetts legislature.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

The republicans returned to power in Philadelphia, where their candidate, Thomas B. Smith, was elected mayor by 75,000.

In New Jersey the republicans gained two state senators and two members of the assembly and will continue in power in both houses of the legislature.

State-wide prohibition was rejected in Ohio by a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000. Last year the amendment was defeated by 84,152. The republicans elected mayors in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Charles Milroy, a progressive, was chosen Mayor of Toledo.

The city of Toledo voted against a twenty-five-year street-car franchise and will take over all lines controlled by the Toledo Railways and Light Company.

A proposal that the city purchase the local street railways was rejected in Detroit after a bitter fight.

The election of members of the Virginia general assembly will send a heavy majority to the senate and house pledged to the enactment of prohibition legislation when the state goes dry by constitutional amendment November 1, 1916.

Suffrage Beaten in N. Y.; Legislature Republican; Constitution Rejected

NEW YORK, November 3.—Woman suffrage was beaten by a majority of between 195,000 and 200,000 and the revised state constitution rejected by a majority of 39,372. These returns included New York city's 2,079 districts complete. There were 233,843 for suffrage and 323,215 against it, the city's disapproval of the cause being a majority of 159,167. These returns included New York city's 2,079 districts complete. There were 233,843 for suffrage and 323,215 against it, the city's disapproval of the cause being a majority of 159,167.

With 1,053 of the state's 5,712 districts missing, the vote for suffrage was 462,149, against 621,307, a majority against of 159,157. These returns included New York city's 2,079 districts complete. There were 233,843 for suffrage and 323,215 against it, the city's disapproval of the cause being a majority of 159,167.

Indications from incomplete returns were that the final count would show that more than 400,000 had been cast for "Votes for Women."

Returns from New York city complete and about 40 per cent of the rest of the state indicated today that the majority against adoption of the new state constitution would be approximately 400,000.

G. O. P. Legislative Control.

The legislature will be virtually the same complexion as it was this year. Politically the senate, to which only one member was elected yesterday, remains unchanged. The assembly, which contained ninety-eight republicans this year, will have ninety-eight next year. One progressive, a socialist and fifty democrats will complete the body. It has been three years since there was a socialist in the assembly.

A majority of the mayors elected in the states were republican. Albany, Amsterdam, Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Rochester named republicans. Troy, Utica and Mount Vernon elected democrats. Theron Akin, a former congressman, ran as an independent in Amsterdam and was defeated by James E. Cline. George R. Lund, former socialist mayor of Schenectady, was returned to that office.

Democrats generally were successful in Greater New York. Alfred E. Smith and Edward Swann, democrats, were

PRESIDENT SILENT ON THE ELECTIONS

No Great Interest Shown in Outcome Owing to Local Character.

RESULTS NOT TAKEN AS INFLUENCE IN 1916

Mr. Wilson Kept Out of State Contests Except Kentucky, Where He Indorsed Stanley.

The White House did not today make any statement, direct or indirect, concerning the results of yesterday's state elections. President Wilson did not show any deep interest in the outcome and depended upon Secretary Tumulty to keep him advised. Mr. Tumulty received occasional telegrams or telephone messages. The President returned to the White House at 7 o'clock last night from New Jersey, where he had gone to cast his vote in Mercer county for democratic nominees for the legislature. On the train before reaching here he was handed some of the early returns as received by the press associations. He had been told before he went to Princeton that the republicans would continue to control the state legislature and did not expect much change in the situation there, the returns confirming the predictions made to him. Later in the evening the President was furnished with bulletins from the states, but no especial preparation had been made at the White House to get the returns.

National Issues Little Involved.

The disposition among those close to the President was to regard the elections as having absolutely no importance as affecting next year's campaign. It was pointed out that everywhere local issues had the right of way, and little serious attempt was made to base the fights on national questions. President Wilson himself had not attempted to influence results in any state, unless his indorsement of Augustus O. Stanley, the democratic nominee for Governor in Kentucky, is an exception. He did not make speeches anywhere. In Maryland he did not even write a letter. Factional bitterness among the democrats was still strong and he was regarded as a candidate who was not expected to win.

The German feeling in Maryland was also such that it was felt that if the President made an appeal the German vote there would turn against Harrington, the democratic nominee. It is also claimed that this vote at the last minute went for the republican candidate anyway, because Albert C. Ritchie, democratic candidate for attorney general, made a speech saying the democracy of the state ought to win for the effect next year.

Victory Not Looked For.

A democratic victory in Massachusetts had not been looked upon as a certainty at the White House, all reports showing that the fight was, a close one and that local issues predominated. It was recognized that Samuel W. McCall, the republican nominee for governor, was highly regarded by the independent vote of the state and was looked upon as a national figure. Local issues in the state-wide election weighed all other considerations, it is claimed.

In Kentucky the prohibition issue was rampant, although republicans called attention to the fact that former Vice President Fairbanks spoke for the republican candidate there and spoke on national topics, especially protection and the alleged failure of the democracy of the state to measure up to the people's expectations.

Congressional Elections.

In the elections for congressmen to fill vacancies, the republicans gained one district, former Representative William M. Bennet, republican, winning in the twenty-third district of New York. For the four other vacancies, two in New York, one in Pennsylvania and one in South Carolina, there were no party changes in the results, save that in Pennsylvania the elected candidate ran as a republican, whereas previously he had been elected as a progressive.

The election of the Tammany candidates in New York city is gratifying to democrats as showing that the party there is active and energetic. In Washington people will be surprised at the defeat of Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, for supreme court judge in the second judicial district of New York. Fitzgerald was opposed by the district embracing Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk and Nassau counties. Fitzgerald was defeated by over 5,000 votes. He did not resign his seat in Congress.

Secretary Lansing Surprised.

Secretary Lansing, commenting upon the election results, said today he was surprised at the size of some of the majorities in the vote in New York. "I was surprised at some of the majorities in the balloting in New York state," he said. "I was surprised that the new state constitution was defeated by so tremendous a vote. I was not surprised, from what I had heard in advance, at the size of the vote by which suffrage was defeated. I have no comment to make on the election other than that."

Secretary Daniels' View.

Secretary Daniels saw no special reason for dissatisfaction with the results of yesterday's elections. "All right," he said, "we lost a governor in Massachusetts, but we gained one in Maryland. It appears that the republican majority in Massachusetts was about 5,000. When you consider that the state usually is lost by a margin of 10,000, it would seem that the democrats did very well. I am not surprised that the republicans appear to have voted the republican ticket in the republican column in a presidential election the state may now properly be classed as 'doubtful,' and even 'very doubtful.' When you consider what a large vote George Walsh received, following his second term, in 1914, and the situation in Massachusetts is by no means as bad for the democrats as it might have been."

Poland Relief Not Requested.

BERLIN, via London, November 3.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, says there is no truth in the report that Germany has requested the American commission for the relief of Belgium to undertake similar work in Poland. If such a request had been made, Mr. Gerard added, he would know of it.



NO PEACE, BRIAND ASSERTS, UNTIL FRANCE IS VICTOR

New Premier Declares Determination of Ministry to Continue War With All Resources.

PARIS, November 3, 2:47 p.m.—"France will not sign a peace agreement until after her restoration by right of victory, and until she shall have obtained all guarantees of a durable peace," said Premier Briand today.

This statement was included in the ministerial declaration of the new cabinet, which was read before the chamber of deputies and the senate. The premier read the declaration to the chamber.

Hour One for Action.

"We are at war," said the premier. "The hour is for action. Toward action all the efforts of the government must be directed. The essential task of the government is the utilization of all the vital forces of the nation with a view to war, and to combine and associate with this object all public services. Only by close and incessant cooperation will victory be obtained. Every one must accomplish his task. Once all responsibilities are established, every fault, every failure will be punished."

"That is the program of the new government. It is the very image of the nation's will to form the most complete union in the face of the enemy. France never had an army more worthy of victory. The government, aided by parliament, must furnish all means to these heroes, whom we salute with emotion and pride. Every day, bravery of our soldiers and our chiefs, united in mutual confidence and in devotion to their country, adds to the glory of France."

Germany's Alleged Terms.

LONDON, November 3.—"It has been learned from trustworthy but unnamed sources," says a dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from The Hague, "that at a recent conference in Amsterdam, which was attended by several members of the reichstag, and of the members stated that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial German chancellor, had declared that Germany was inclined to conclude peace on the basis of the cessation to Germany of Belgium and the Meuse line, the cession of Courland and the payment of an indemnity of 50,000,000,000 marks (\$7,500,000,000)." The dispatch added that Germany was inclined to conclude peace on the basis of the cessation to Germany of Belgium and the Meuse line, the cession of Courland and the payment of an indemnity of 50,000,000,000 marks (\$7,500,000,000).

Pope Lacks Hopeful News.

ROME, November 3, via Paris, November 3.—Pope Pius expressed regret today to cardinals who made inquiries as to whether he was unable to give any hopeful assurance as to a likelihood of early peace negotiations. Embassies of the allied powers here all officially deny that there is any foundation for such reports that a peace movement is under way.

At a station given out at the Vatican today is that Mr. Marchetti, papal delegate to Switzerland, was sent by the Vatican to Switzerland merely to arrange for an exchange of prisoners and civilians between the two groups of belligerents and had no mission concerning peace.

It was not known to the Vatican, it was said, whether Mr. Marchetti would see Prince von Buelow, the former German chancellor, in Switzerland, or whether Prince von Buelow wished to communicate with him.

The newspapers say that Prince von Buelow, former German imperial chancellor, has asked the Italian government for a safe conduct to Spain.

Formal Denial at Madrid.

MADRID, November 3, via Paris.—Formal denial is made in a statement issued by the German embassy that Prince von Buelow intends to discuss possible peace terms here and in Washington.

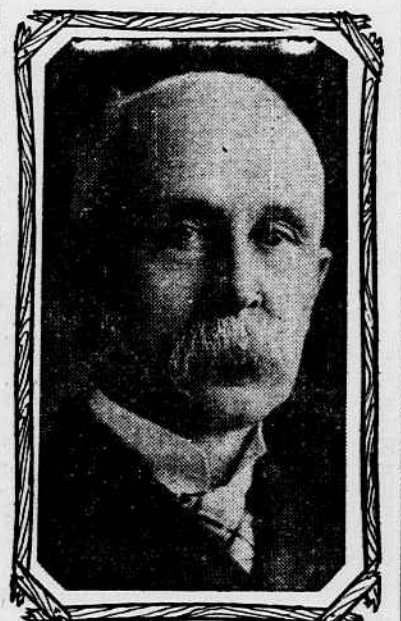
A dispatch from Coruna says the former imperial chancellor of Germany.

GEN. STERNBERG IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

Retired Army Officer Was U. S. Surgeon General for Nearly a Decade.

WAS IN USUAL HEALTH UNTIL TWO WEEKS AGO

Funeral From Late Residence Friday Morning—Services to Country Varied and Distinguished.



DR. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Brig. Gen. George Miller Sternberg, U. S. A., retired, for nearly a decade surgeon general of the army, and distinguished alike in military and medical circles, died at an early hour this morning at his residence, 2005 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

Gen. Sternberg, who was seventy-seven years old, had been in his usual health until two weeks ago, when he suffered an attack of heart disease, and since that time he had been confined to his bed. His strength gradually failed, and the end came at 3 a.m. two weeks almost to the hour from the date of his seizure by the disease.

Provided the tentative arrangements do not conflict with the part to be taken by the War Department in paying the last honors to the dead officer, the funeral will be held from his late residence Friday morning. Interment will be made at Arlington cemetery, and the funeral will be military in character.

Gen. Sternberg's career, from the time of his enlistment as a surgeon in the federal forces in 1861, until his retirement in 1902, abounded in such a variety of services to his country that it is difficult to pick out any one which stands pre-eminent.

Established Army Medical School.

The fact, however, that he established the Army Medical School, situated in the Navy Medical School, is perhaps the best known of his achievements. He had not only hostile bullets from both Confederates and warlike Indians, but on numerous occasions braved the no less dangerous effects of the germs of yellow fever, typhoid and cholera, in subduing which diseases, both in the domain of the United States and in other countries, he took so prominent a part, and from

(Continued on Second Page.)

ALLIES IN A NEW EFFORT TO SUCCOR RETREATING SERBS

French Troops Reported to Be Landing at Kavala, on Coast of Greece.

GERMANS TAKE USITEE, NEAR BOSNIAN BORDER

Brings Teutons Within Twenty-Five Miles of Junction on the Western Front.

MONASTIR'S FATE IN DOUBT

Reported Occupation by Bulgarians Unconfirmed, and Is Denied in Some Quarters.

BERLIN, November 3, via London, 3:40 p.m.—The city of Usitze (Uzice), in northwestern Serbia, has been captured by the Germans. This announcement was made by the war office today.

Uzice is the capital of the Serbian province of that name, and is fifty-three miles southwest of Kragujevatz. Its strategic importance is derived largely from the fact that it is a railroad terminus.

Uzice lies midway between Cacak, capture of which was announced yesterday at Berlin, and the Bosnian border. The German advance in this direction has thus been carried within about twenty-five miles of the Bosnian border, where Austrian forces are attempting an invasion of Serbia.

Allies Landing at Kavala.

LONDON, November 3, 12:15 p.m.—The landing of French troops at Kavala on the Greek coast is reported in a Sofia telegram to Berlin, and although this news is unconfirmed it seems a likely sequel to yesterday's information that British and French transports had been sighted off this Greek port.

Whether these forces will be able to connect speedily enough with the other troops aligned against the Bulgarians from Krivolak to Strumitsa to relieve the pressure there, and by a possible flank attack threaten the rear of the Bulgarian forces, is admittedly problematical.

News Gratifies England.

The appearance of these fresh troops in the Balkans is regarded in London as a gratifying materialization of Premier Asquith's positive announcement yesterday that the independence of Serbia was one of the essential objects of the war, and that Great Britain and France were in full agreement regarding the means whereby this end must be attained.

With the exception of this reported landing of troops, the Balkan situation today presents little besides a tangled conflict of rumors, including one that Monastir is already in Bulgarian hands and that the Serbians are almost surrounded by the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians, and are hastily retreating to their last positions in the Albanian mountains. These rumors, however, are discredited here, or at least are regarded as premature, since the official communications from Berlin, Vienna and Sofia record no such developments.

Serbs Gradually Yielding.

The Austro-German forces in northern and western Serbia and the Bulgarians in the east continue their attacks, against which the defense gradually yields ground, but the situation is not vitally changed. The size of the German forces operating against Serbia is estimated at 150,000 men, according to an authoritative statement that has reached London. The number of prisoners captured by this force is surprisingly admitted. The Austrians have officially admitted that they have been able to capture only 20 Serbian officers and 6,000 men. The paucity of officers is taken here to suggest that there must be many civilians among the 6,000-odd prisoners.

Petrograd furnished the information that about 10,000 of the number have been sent from the Russian front to Serbia, and military observers here believe that the opportunity soon will come to the Russian armies completely to develop their offensive, which has been for some time under way.

Reports Repulse of Bulgars.

PARIS, November 3.—Announcement was made by the war office today of the repulse of a Bulgarian attack on French troops in southern Serbia, near Krivolak. In the region of Strumitsa the French troops are advancing on the mountains near the frontier.

According to dispatches from Saloniki, says a Havas dispatch from Athens, the Bulgarians advancing beyond Veles occupied part of the defenses of Babina, after desperate fighting. "There is no doubt," said the dispatch, "that the Bulgarians have not repeated their attacks upon Krivolak, which is held by the French. The evacuation of Monastir by the Serbians is denied."

A French man-of-war yesterday bombarded a Bulgarian supply train between Xanthi and Dedesaghat.

URGES SINGLE TAX FOR THE DISTRICT AT FISCAL INQUIRY

Arthur P. Davis Declares Assessments Should Be Placed on Selling Prices of Land.

WOULD ELIMINATE SPECULATIVE VALUES

Direct Abolishment of Half-and-Half Plan Not Advocated, However.

PLEA FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

A. S. Trundle Says People Should Have Control of Expenditures. Makes Charges Against Present District Health Office.

To cut out all speculative values in real estate and to replenish the District's treasury by means of taxes on lands only at selling values, was recommended today by Arthur P. Davis to the joint select committee of Congress inquiring into the fiscal relations between the District and the United States. Mr. Davis is director of the United States reclamation service, and appeared before the committee as a member of the District Tax Reform Association. His argument was brief, and exclusively an exposition of the single-tax theory.

He did not recommend abolishing the half-and-half principle of appropriation directly, yet, he declared he believed the District should control exclusively the fire, police, health department, etc., and should elect a local government that would maintain this control over the municipal functions mentioned.

In response to inquiries from the committee, Mr. Davis said that a sudden change to an establishment of a single tax in this District would undoubtedly cause a great deal of trouble, but that it was an ideal condition toward which progress should be made.

Urges Self-Government.

A. S. Trundle preceded Mr. Davis with a plea for self-government, in order that residents of the District might have control in the spending of public money. He made an attack on the health office, the Board of Charities, complained that lights in public parks were for the benefit of the rich exclusively, and during his discourse went so far ahead from the question at issue before the committee as to finally develop a discussion of the use of hydrocyanic gas as a disinfectant.

Objects to "Personal Element."

At the opening of the hearing Herbert J. Browne told the joint select committee he hoped the personal element would be removed from the hearing, and that as far as was concerned he did not believe the committee to be concerned about whether or not the assessor had been interested in speculation in real estate or anything else. He predicted the hearings would run a year if cross-examinations were entered into, and hoped to see the committee in the next session. He said he believed he could prove by witnesses hostile to himself much that he had to say and had said about the fiscal relations of the District. He said he believed he could prove by witnesses hostile to himself much that he had to say and had said about the fiscal relations of the District.

Mr. Browne's request was held in abeyance by the committee, as two members, Senator Child and Senator Sautsbury, were absent today. It is possible that Assessor Richards and others who have been mentioned by Mr. Browne as taking part in the assessment and taxation system will not readily acquiesce in a proposal to make a new assessment.

The joint select committee has received requests for hearing from Martin Dodge, assistant manager of W. L. Swanton & Co., H. Adriaens, Charles C. Lancaster announced today that he and Louis P. Shoemaker desire opportunities to be heard.

Plea for Self-Government.

A. S. Trundle began a plea for self-government at the morning session, referring to the present government of the District as a "gag rule" and "rule by force." He said the "present partnership is impossible," and that "there should be some definite separation." He quoted from Senator Spencer of West Virginia, whose views on the organic act of 1878 were written in the minority report accompanying the legislation. He claimed that Maryland had no right to cede the rights and liberties of her citizens in ceding land to the federal government. "There is no cession of land," he said, "which prevents you from returning."

"But I feel I have a right to live in the national capital," continued Mr. Trundle.

He said that people here would defend the national government and would never turn against it. Representative Cooper reminded him that there was a time in the infancy of the republic when the people of Philadelphia had a chance to defend Congress, but failed to do so, which was one reason why the capital was removed to a site on the banks of the Potomac.

Says "Gag Rule" Was Used.

Mr. Trundle suggested that there had been "gag rule" in the manner in which the joint citizens' committee had been organized and sent before the congressional committee to support the half-and-half plan.

"It is little short of presumption for the representatives of the joint citizens' committee to come here and say that they represent this and that organization," said Mr. Trundle. He de-